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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
8 SAN JOSE DIVISION

9 Carlo De Los Reyes, et al.,

NO. C 01-20539 JW

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

**ORDER AMENDING JUDGMENT TO ADD  
ADDITIONAL JUDGMENT DEBTOR AND  
AWARDING REASONABLE ATTORNEY  
FEES**

12 Olivia De Mesa Linayao, et al.,

13 Defendants.  
14 \_\_\_\_\_/

**I. BACKGROUND**

15 On September 27, 2001, Plaintiffs Carlo De Los Reyes, Zora Noarbe, Anna Marie Ong, Grace  
16 Bacero and Ira Tefora (collectively "Plaintiffs") filed this lawsuit for fraud and breach of contract in  
17 connection with their employment at a skilled nursing facility in Santa Cruz, California. The Plaintiffs  
18 are Philippine nationals. The Plaintiffs alleged that Defendants Olivia De Mesa Linayao, George  
19 Santos Linayao, Pleasant Care of Northern California, Inc. ("Pleasant Care, Inc."), and Good  
20 Samaritan Rehabilitation and Care Center, Inc. ("Good Samaritan, Inc."), acting through their agents,  
21 committed fraud upon them in connection with their employment at a skilled nursing facility in Santa  
22 Cruz called "Pleasant Care." The alleged fraud consisted of false promises that Pleasant Care, Inc.  
23 would secure social security cards and immigration documents necessary for them to work in the  
24 United States. To compound their injury, the Plaintiffs allege that the Defendants used the Plaintiffs'  
25 lack of proper documentation as a reason to pay them lower wages than their skills would otherwise  
26 command and forced them to do menial tasks, all in breach of their contract. The Plaintiffs also  
27 claimed that the Defendants were guilty of unlawful immigration consultation in violation of the  
28 California Business and Professions Code.

1 The Plaintiffs alleged that Defendant Pleasant Care, Inc. owned and operated the Santa Cruz  
 2 facility, and that Defendant Good Samaritan, Inc. was an affiliated company which participated in the  
 3 hiring fraud.

4 Throughout the litigation, all Defendants were represented by James F. Geary of Hunter,  
 5 Richey, DiBenedetto & Eisenbeis. The Defendants raised a number of defenses. While the civil case  
 6 was pending, a criminal case was prosecuted against Olivia Linayao based on the same conduct. The  
 7 thrust of the defense by the corporate defendants was that, if Linayao had made false representations,  
 8 she had done so in her individual capacity and that neither of the corporate defendants were liable for  
 9 any misrepresentations. The Defendants also contended that the Plaintiffs had been paid all sums  
 10 owing to them and that the Business and Professions Code did not apply to them. At no time did any  
 11 Defendant plead--in an answer or pretrial statement--that Pleasant Care, Inc. was a suspended  
 12 corporation which did not operate the Santa Cruz facility.

13 The case was tried to a jury. Each Plaintiff testified that Sedy DeMesa, the Executive Vice-  
 14 President of "Pleasant Care" and Olivia Linayao, the recruiter manager of Pleasant Care, had made  
 15 misrepresentations to each of them.

16 At the close of the evidence, the Court conducted proceedings out of the presence of the jury to  
 17 settle the jury instructions. During those proceedings, there was a discussion with respect to the  
 18 evidence against Good Samaritan, Inc. The evidence was that all of the misconduct was by Olivia  
 19 Linayao and Sedy DeMesa. Although there was evidence that Sedy De Mesa was an official of both  
 20 Pleasant Care, Inc. and Good Samaritan, Inc., there was no evidence that she had taken any actions on  
 21 behalf of Good Samaritan. Based on this lack of evidence, the Court questioned Plaintiffs' counsel  
 22 about whether he had a basis to proceed against Good Samaritan, Inc. Attorney Geary argued that  
 23 nothing Ms. Linayao did was on behalf of Good Samaritan. Accordingly, counsel for Plaintiff was  
 24 persuaded to voluntarily dismiss Good Samaritan, Inc. from the case:

25 The Court: But I'm sorry, So say more. Was Sedy De Mesa at Good Samaritan when  
 26 Mr. Iscandari: She's the owner of Pleasant Care and Good Samaritan.  
 27 petitions were received?

1 The Court: So Ms. De Mesa was the owner but was she acting on behalf of Good  
Samaritan in doing anything here?  
2 Mr. Iscandari: No, your honor.  
3 Mr. Geary: I don't believe there's any evidence of Good Samaritan being involved in  
anything other than Ms. Linayao was an Activities Director at and I don't  
4 remember anything regarding Good Samaritan whatsoever.  
Mr. Iscandari: The Plaintiffs have agreed to dismiss Good Samaritan.  
5 The Court: You're now voluntarily dismissing Good Samaritan?  
Mr. Iscandari: Correct.

6 [Trial Tr. p. 530.]

7 On July 10, 2003, the jury rendered verdicts in favor of the Plaintiffs against Pleasant Care,  
8 Inc. and Olivia Linayao. After the Court imposed statutory penalties, judgment was entered against  
9 Pleasant Care, Inc. in the total sum of \$189,860 and against Olivia De Mesa in the total sum of  
10 \$76,718. A defense verdict was returned in favor of George Linayao. Judgment in his favor was  
11 entered. The Court reserved judgment on a request for attorney fees pending appeal.

12 The judgment was appealed. However, the appeal was denied and the judgment is now final.

13 During post-judgment proceedings to attempt to collect the judgment, Plaintiff learned that  
14 Pleasant Care, Inc. was a suspended corporation and had no assets. Plaintiffs' counsel was surprised  
15 by this development since Pleasant Care, Inc. had defended the action and, as a suspended  
16 corporation, it would have had no capacity to appear. Plaintiffs' counsel started an investigation.

17 Plaintiffs' counsel wrote to Attorney Geary to explain the circumstances of his appearance on  
18 behalf of a suspended corporation. Attorney Geary professed to be ignorant of the lack of capacity of  
19 his client. Eventually, Plaintiffs' counsel learned that Pleasant Care, Inc. was formed by an individual  
20 named Emmanuel Bernabe. Plaintiffs conducted a sworn examination of judgment creditor from  
21 Bernabe. In that examination, Bernabe was also represented by Attorney Geary. Bernabe testified  
22 that Pleasant Care, Inc. was defunct and that the Santa Cruz facility was operated by a similarly named  
23 company that was not defunct called "Pleasant Care Corporation."

24 Since the evidence had established that Sedy De Mesa and Olivia Linayao had acted on behalf  
25 of "Pleasant Care," Plaintiffs now believe that the true owner of the Santa Cruz facility was Pleasant  
26 Care Corporation. Thus, Plaintiffs move the Court to amend the judgment to add Pleasant Care  
27 Corporation as a judgment debtor on the ground that it is the alter ego of Pleasant Care, Inc. Similarly,  
28

Plaintiffs now believe, contrary to the representations by attorney Geary at trial, that Stockton Edison Healthcare, Inc., doing business as Good Samaritan, Inc., indeed operated the Santa Cruz facility. Plaintiffs move the Court to amend the judgment to add Stockton Edison Healthcare as judgment debtor on the ground that it, too, is an alter ego of Pleasant Care, Inc.

In addition to the alter ego ground, Plaintiffs move to add these parties on the ground that joinder is necessary to prevent a fraud on the Court.

Now that all appeals have been exhausted, Plaintiffs also move the Court to award attorney fees against all Defendants, including those they seek to add to the case.

The motion was briefed, argued and submitted for decision. Sydney Jay Hall and M. Alieu Iscandari appeared on behalf of Plaintiffs. James Geary appeared on behalf of Olivia Linayao and Pleasant Care of Northern California, Inc. and Pleasant Care Corporation. John M. Ottoboni also appeared on behalf of Pleasant Care Corporation. Because of its lack of capacity, the Court disregards any appearance by Pleasant Care of Northern California, Inc.

## II. DISCUSSION

### A. The alter ego of a judgment debtor may be added to a judgment.

California Code of Civil Procedure § 187 empowers the courts of California to use “all the means necessary” to carry its jurisdiction into effect. Pursuant to the power granted by § 187, a California trial court has jurisdiction to modify a judgment to add additional judgment debtors on the ground that the additional party is the alter ego of the original judgment debtor. McClellan v. Northridge Park Townhome Owners Ass’n, Inc., 89 Cal. App. 4th 746, 751 (2001). The California procedure for amending a judgment to add an alter ego as a judgment debtor is a “proceeding on and in aid of execution,” which may be used to amend a federal judgment. FED. R. CIV. P. 69(a).

### B. At the time of the events giving rise to this action, Pleasant Care Corporation was the alter ego of the business enterprise called “Pleasant Care,” which operated the Santa Cruz facility.

From the Bernabe examination and documentary material submitted to the Court in conjunction with the motion, the Court finds that the “Pleasant Care” facility in Santa Cruz, which is the subject of this action, was operated by officials of Pleasant Care Corporation and that the conduct of the

individuals were the conduct of Pleasant Care Corporation.

In 1991, Bernabe founded a corporation named Pleasant Care Corporation.<sup>1</sup> The Court will refer to Pleasant Care Corporation by that name to distinguish it from Pleasant Care, Inc., the suspended corporation. Bernabe was and is the sole shareholder of Pleasant Care Corporation. He also serves as its President and Board Chairman. An individual named Praxedes De Mesa (a.k.a. Sedy De Mesa) is the Executive Vice President of Pleasant Care Corporation. The business of Pleasant Care Corporation is the operation and management of approximately 34 skilled nursing facilities. [Examination Tr., p. 7.] Each nursing facility does business in facilities owned or leased by Pleasant Care Corporation. [Examination Tr., p. 8.] When asked directly if Pleasant Care Corporation operates a care home in Santa Cruz, Bernabe testified that it does:

Q: Okay. Does Pleasant Care Corporation manage a facility in Santa Cruz?  
A: Manage --  
Q: Does it operate a care home in Santa Cruz?  
A: It operated a care home in Santa Cruz.

[Tr. Bernabe Examination p. 9]

In addition to using the officers of Pleasant Care Corporation to manage the operation of skilled nursing facilities, Bernabe has set up affiliated corporations and used their officers to operate various skilled nursing facilities. [Examination Tr., p. 8.]

Particularly to this case, in or around May 1991, Bernabe founded Pleasant Care, Inc., the corporation named in this lawsuit. The business address of Pleasant Care, Inc. was listed as 111 West Robinhood Drive, Suite W, Stockton, California. [Hall Declaration Exhibit B.]

To complete the picture, at some point in time, Bernabe also founded a corporation named Stockton Edison Healthcare Corporation, which was also in the business of operating skilled nursing facilities. The business address of Stockton Edison was also listed as 111 West Robinhood Drive, Suite W, Stockton, California. Originally, Stockton Edison was solely owned by Bernabe. At some point in time, Bernabe granted 40% interest in the stock of Stockton Edison to Sedy De Mesa and

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<sup>1</sup>At this point, the Court is not certain of the precise date of incorporation. In his 2004 examination, Bernabe testified that Pleasant Care Corporation had been in business “approximately about 15 years.” [Transcript of Examination p. 7.]

another person in recognition of their work in operating health care facilities on behalf of Pleasant Care Corporation.

Stockton Healthcare Corporation was operated by Sedy De Mesa and did business under the fictitious business name, "Good Samaritan Rehabilitation and Care Center Inc."

**C. Although a corporation named "Pleasant Care Northern California, Inc." had been founded to operate the Santa Cruz facility, it never commenced business and had no capacity to appear in this litigation.**

Bernabe testified that Pleasant Care of Northern California, Inc. was never an operating corporation:

Q: Mr. Bernabe, does Pleasant Care of Northern California, Inc., have any bank accounts for which the plaintiffs in the lawsuit that I have just mentioned can satisfy the judgment?

A: Pleasant Care of Northern California has never been in operation and had no bank account that I know of.

[Tr. Bernabe Examination p. 34.]

**D. Sedy De Mesa and Olivia Linayao managed the Santa Cruz business on behalf of Pleasant Care Corporation.**

Pleasant Care Corporation CEO Bernabe testified that Sedy De Mesa had authority for the management of the Santa Cruz facility on behalf of that corporation:

Q: Does Praxedes [Sedy] De Mesa also have authority over the Santa Cruz facility under Pleasant Care Corporation?

A: Pleasant Care Corporation – Sedy De Mesa – Praxedes De Mesa is the executive vice president of Pleasant Care in charge of the Northern California operation.

Q: Okay. And that includes –

A: That includes --

Q: – authority over the Santa Cruz –

A: Facility?

Q: – facility?

A: Yes, sir.

[Tr. Bernabe Examination p. 12.]

The Plaintiffs received employment offer letters on "Pleasant Care" letterhead from Sedy De Mesa, under her title as Executive Vice-President of Pleasant Care Corporation, unlawfully stating that they were qualified to work in the United States and that Pleasant Care would file appropriate petitions to government agencies on their behalf. The Plaintiffs were directed to submit requested documents to "Human Resources Director Pleasant Care Corporation" at the Robinhood Drive

address in Stockton. Additional correspondence, for the ostensible purpose of furthering their immigration petitions, was directed by Sedy De Mesa "EVP" (presumably standing for "Executive Vice-President") to "All Petitioned Employees" on the letterhead of Pleasant Care with the logo "PCC."

Ms. Zenaida Wood testified that she worked for Pleasant Care Corporation at the Santa Cruz facility. Wood testified that De Mesa and Olivia Linayao directed employment activities at the Santa Cruz facility:

Q: . . . Now, Ms. Wood, what did your job entail after the new ownership?

A: My job is to educate all of the staff on the facility and service them and give them information or have a meeting to, to give a memo about what is the new changes in the building, also to hire people when they are applying for a job.

Q: And in your capacity did you hire people?

A: I hired people with some instructions from my supervisors.

Q: Okay. Is it fair to say that Sedy De Mesa is one of your supervisors?

A: Yes, she is.

Q: And did she give you any orders at any time?

A: She give me orders sometimes regarding problems in the building but she has a personnel that instructs me onto hire people outside from the locality or area or the District that we are in. . . .

Q: And what did Ms. Linayao say to you?

A: She said I'm sending people to your facility, give them a job, orient them. And I said, 'Where are their paperwork?' And she said, 'Don't worry, they're with the attorneys.' And I said, 'How can I fill out the [forms]?' And she said, 'Just hold the forms and get them when the paperwork is done.'

Q: Was Ms. Linayao one of your supervisors?

A: She was one of my supervisors because she is the recruiting and sponsoring person of the corporation.

Q: Can you explain what you mean to the jury when you say in your you say 'sponsoring person'?

A: She was designated by her sister [Sedy De Mesa] and the corporation to be the sponsoring person of the corporation.

[Tr. Trial pp. 137-40.]

**E. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that Stockton Edison was the alter ego of Pleasant Care Corporation.**

While there is clear evidence that Pleasant Care Corporation and Stockton Edison, d.b.a. Good Samaritan, shared common officers, there is insufficient evidence of shared control or commingling for the Court to find that Stockton Edison was the alter ego of Pleasant Care Corporation. For example, Bernabe has consistently testified under oath that Stockton Healthcare Corporation was operated by Praxedes (Sedy) De Mesa. Also, Bernabe states that Sedy De Mesa is in charge of



1 Northern California operation for Pleasant Care Corporation. [Decl. In Opposition to Motion to  
2 Amend Judgment p. 1.]

3 The Court finds it curious that Emmanuel Bernabe swears that Olivia Linayao was not an  
4 employee of Pleasant Care Corporation. [Decl. In Opposition to Motion to Amend Judgment, p. 2.] If  
5 this statement is true, since there is clear evidence that Olivia Linayao was a managing employee of  
6 the Santa Cruz facility, this raises the possibility that when Olivia Linayao made fraudulent  
7 representations to the Plaintiffs, she was acting in her capacity as a representative of Stockton Edison  
8 Healthcare Corporation. However, without more, the Court is unable to conclude that Stockton  
9 Edison is the alter ego of Pleasant Care Corporation.

10 **F. A party who commits a fraud on the court in order to deflect a judgment that would**  
11 **otherwise be against it may be added to the judgment.**

12 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) empowers the Court to relieve a party from a judgment  
13 if obtained by intrinsic fraud. Thus, a federal court has inherent power to modify a judgment against a  
14 defunct corporation with no interest in a business to add the corporation which actually owned and  
15 operated the business on proof that the judgment was obtained in the presence of fraud on the court by  
16 the actual owner. In re Levander, 180 F.3d 1114 (9th Cir. 1999). Unlike fraud between parties which  
17 concerns an intentional tort committed against an opponent before a lawsuit is filed, “fraud on the  
18 court” concerns actions which defile the judicial process. The party charged with fraud on the court  
19 must have committed conduct during the litigation of such a nature as to have prevented the opposing  
20 party from full and fairly presenting its case.

21 Barnabe, the owner of Pleasant Care Corporation, Pleasant Care, Inc., and the Santa Cruz  
22 business called Pleasant Care, knew that the confusingly similar names had resulted in a lawsuit being  
23 filed against a defunct corporation and that the real owner of the business had not been named. The  
24 lawyer for Pleasant Care, Inc., stated that even he was kept in the dark about the true status of the  
25 multiple businesses. During the trial, he spoke only of “Pleasant Care:”

26 Mr. Geary: I think everyone will agree that each one of them [meaning the  
27 Plaintiffs] was hired for a particular position and they as we  
28 stand here today each one of those Plaintiffs have been paid in  
full for the work that they performed while they worked at



Pleasant Care.

[Tr. Trial p. 82.]

Mr. Geary: It is also important for you to understand that each one of these Plaintiffs were in the United States at the time that they were employed by Pleasant Care. None of those Plaintiffs had the right under our immigration law to go to work.

[Tr. Trial pp. 86-87.]

The Court declines to use the fact that Stockton Edison Healthcare, Inc. paid all of the expenses of the litigation as a basis for its conclusions because its fictitious entity, Good Samaritan, Inc., was a named defendant until just before submission of the case to the jury.

Despite its lack of capacity, attorney Geary filed an answer on behalf of Pleasant Care, Inc., and litigated the case on its behalf. When questioned by the Court about his action, attorney Geary explained that he was ignorant of the corporation's lack of capacity and that he took his direction from co-Defendant Stockton Healthcare.

**G. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys fees.**

Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 2246.5(a) Plaintiffs are entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees. The Court finds Plaintiffs' requested sum of \$127,050 to be reasonable, if not modest, under all of the circumstances of this case. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their costs of suit.

**III. CONCLUSION**

For the reasons stated in this Order, Judgment should be amended to add Pleasant Care Corporation as a judgment debtor as an alter ego to the judgment debtor Pleasant Care of Northern California, Inc., and to prevent a fraud on the Court.

Plaintiffs motion to add Stockton Edison Healthcare Corporation as a judgment debtor is denied without prejudice to be renewed upon further proof.

Plaintiffs should be awarded reasonable attorneys fees and costs.

Dated: June 20, 2005

/s/James Ware

JAMES WARE

United States District Judge

01cv20539mta-judg

1 **THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT COPIES OF THIS ORDER HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO:**

2 James F. Geary [jgeary@hrdb.com](mailto:jgeary@hrdb.com)  
3 Sydney Jay Hall [sjhlaw19@aol.com](mailto:sjhlaw19@aol.com)  
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5 **Dated: June 20, 2005**

**Richard W. Wieking, Clerk**

6 **By: /s/JWchambers**

**Ronald L. Davis**

**Courtroom Deputy**